

THE NORFOLK WEEKLY NEWS-JOURNAL.

NORFOLK, NEBRASKA, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1901.

PRESIDENT IS RALLYING.

Passed a Critical Night and at an Early Hour it Was Feared That He Would Not Survive the Day.

LATER REPORTS ARE MUCH MORE ENCOURAGING

Cabinet Hastily Summoned--Sudden Unfavorable Change Occurs Early This Morning.

Buffalo, Sept. 13, 2:30 p. m.—The president has more than held his own since morning. His condition justifies the expectation of further improvement. He is better at this time than at the same hour yesterday. Pulse 123, temperature 99.4.

The president commenced sinking shortly after 2 o'clock this morning, after a critical period of 12 hours. The solid food taken yesterday did not agree with him. Then came the first sign of alarm. He became fatigued and has gradually decreased in strength until his heart is exceedingly weak and and great apprehension is aroused. The strongest medicines have been used to keep up his heart's action. At 6:30 this morning he rallied slightly and has a fighting chance for recovery.

Later reports from the president indicate that he is rallying somewhat this afternoon, and hope is yet entertained that he may safely pass the crisis.

A report was received shortly before noon that the president had died at 11:15, but the bulletin issued at noon showed this to be a mistake.

Milburn House, Buffalo, Sept. 13.—2:53 a. m.—President McKinley experienced a sinking spell shortly after 2 o'clock this morning. The physicians are administering restoratives to him with the hope of reviving him. A general call has gone out to the physicians and the members of the cabinet now in the city.

Dr. Park reached the house at 2:50 and shortly after him came Secretaries Hitchcock and Wilson.

The Associated Press has been authorized to say that President McKinley is critically ill.

The following was issued by the president's physicians at 2:50:

"The president's condition is very serious and gives rise to the gravest apprehension. His bowels have moved well, but his heart does not respond properly to stimulation. He is conscious. The skin is warm and the pulse small, regular, easily compressible, and 126; respiration, 30; temperature, 100."

At 3 o'clock all of the physicians were gathered at the bedside of the president. It was stated that digitalis was being administered to the president.

Mrs. Newell, one of the trained nurses suddenly called, arrived at 3:15. She sprang from an electric carriage and ran down the sidewalk to the house. Mrs. McWilliams drove to the house at 3:25. As she alighted from her carriage, she said: "I was told the president was much worse and was asked to come to the house at once."

3:25 a. m.—The president is so weak that he does not apparently suffer much. Strychnine, digitalis and other powerful heart stimulants do not produce effects and the worst is feared. His death might occur any time from heart exhaustion. Mrs. McKinley has not yet been informed of the change for the worse.

Secretary Cortelyou says he does not consider the president in extremis, but that the worst is feared from weakness of the heart.

Drs. Mann and Mynter left the house at 4 o'clock. The latter said: "The president is in better condition than he was an hour ago. We have not given up hope. He has rallied somewhat and we are going home." Dr. Mann also said the president rallied, but both physicians declined to go into details concerning the character of the heart stimulants administered or the cause of the collapse.

The rally at 4 o'clock was very slight. At 4:15 Secretary Cortelyou and Mr. Milburn emerged from the house and walked up the sidewalk inside the roped enclosure. Secretary Cortelyou said the president was resting, that four physicians were in the sick chamber, but he offered little in the way of encouragement.

At 4:35 Secretary Wilson stepped out of the house. "The president is a little better," said he. "His heart action and his circulation are both better. I have not given up hope."

"Is the president conscious?"

"Perfectly so."

"Does he realize his critical condition?"

"I do not know as to that."

Secretary Cortelyou has sent the following telegram to Colonel Mont-

gomery, in charge of the telegraph office at the white house: "The president is critically ill. Notify the cabinet. The president's condition has grown worse during the night and he is extremely weak."

Buffalo, Sept. 13, 6 a. m.—The president's condition is very critical.

Buffalo, Sept. 13, 9 a. m.—The president's condition has somewhat improved during the past two hours. There is a better response to stimulants. He is free from pain and is conscious. Pulse 128, temperature 99.8.

Buffalo, Sept. 13.—The following bulletin was issued at noon:

"The president's physicians report that his condition is practically unchanged since the 9 o'clock bulletin. He is sleeping quietly."

GEO. B. CORTELYOU,
Secretary to the President.

HOW THE ALARM STARTED.

President Breakfasts Too Heartily and Decline Started Yesterday.

Buffalo, Sept. 13.—For the first time there was a bad strain in the news from the president's bedside last night. Possibly the alarm it caused was exaggerated, but that genuine apprehension existed there can be no question. Today will probably show whether the complication that has arisen is of a serious character. The food given to the president yesterday morning has not been properly assimilated and passed and the administration by the mouth has been discontinued.

The president continued to complain of the fatigue noted in the afternoon. His pulse increased to 128. This is considered entirely too high for his temperature.

One of the consulting physicians said that judged by medical records, his pulse should be 96. The acceleration of the pulse was attributed partly to the revulsion of the stomach against the food. The doctors held their evening consultation earlier than usual and they frankly announced in the official bulletin at 8:30 that the president's condition was not so good. They are standing firmly by their resolution and promise to keep the public fully advised of the true situation in the sick room. Drs. Washin, Stockton and Rixey remained in the sick room throughout the night and those who left after the early evening consultation, contrary to their usual custom, slipped away by the side entrance. This in itself was considered significant, to say the least, by the little army of newspaper men.

Heretofore they have not failed to give verbal interpretation of the official bulletins to the newspaper men. Dr. Stockton, a local general practitioner with a high reputation, was called in for the first time last night, he being explained that the complication that had arisen was one with which a physician and not a surgeon would have to deal. Secretaries Hitchcock and Wilson, who were at the

burn house at 11 o'clock, said when they departed that there was no cause for alarm, that the trouble was in the stomach and not in the wound, and they believed the president's condition would be improved in the morning. Drs. Rixey, Washin and Stockton remained at the Milburn house during the night and were constantly in the room of the president. For hours the president failed to respond to the treatment to which he was subjected to relieve him of the difficulty occasioned by the failure of the organs of digestion and assimilation. The non-success of the treatment added to the depression that existed, but just at midnight the relief so much desired came. He had two operations of the bowels within a few minutes.

The pulse remained higher than it should be with the temperature at 100.2. The normal pulse for that temperature is about 96. The physicians are really alarmed about the president's heart. The action of the bowels was produced by the administration of calomel and oil.

HERR MOST IN LAW'S GRASP.

Arrest Due to Incendiary Utterances in Anarchist Organ.

New York, Sept. 13.—Johann Most, the most widely known of New York anarchists, and editor of Freiheit, the organ of the anarchists, was arrested last night by Central Office Detectives Knarch and Fernelson. The arrest was made in a saloon over which are the offices of the paper. Herr Most objected volubly to the arrest, but to no purpose, and he was locked up at police headquarters as a "suspicious person."

The complaint against Most is based upon an editorial which Most printed in the Freiheit on Sept. 7. The editorial reads:

"The greatest of all follies in the world is the belief that there can be a crime of any sort against despots and their accomplices. Such a belief is in itself a crime. Despots are outlaws. They are, in human shape, what a tiger is to beasts. To spare them is a crime. As despots make use of everything, treachery, poison, murder, etc., so everything should be employed against them."

Czolgosz Not Breaking Down.

Buffalo, Sept. 13.—The insanity experts who are keeping close watch on Czolgosz say he is not breaking down. The police deny the report that the prisoner is being closely confined to his cell. They say he is allowed a little exercise daily, consisting of walking up and down the corridor outside his cell. Superintendent Bull had another talk with the prisoner, but failed to get any information from him.

The district attorney here announced publicly that he had no evidence against Emma Goldman and that unless some turned up no requisition upon the state of Illinois would be made for her. This does not mean that the bottom has dropped out of the conspiracy theory. It simply means that no evidence has been secured to connect her with the crime. If she is released she will be kept under the closest surveillance and it will be easy for the authorities to place their hands on her if she is wanted later. There is a hope here, however, that some way will be found to hold her at least until investigations now in progress by the secret service people in all the principal cities where anarchist organizations exist are completed.

Roosevelt in Adirondacks.

Saratoga, N. Y., Sept. 13.—Vice President Roosevelt reached the Tahawus club in the Adirondacks, 92 miles north of Saratoga, last night. He rode on a buckboard from North Creek to the Tahawus club, 35 miles, and encountered a brief but drenching thunderstorm, one of the severest of the season.

TELEGRAMS TERSELY TOLD.

The French government will ask a credit of 2,000,000 francs for entertaining the czar.

It is reported in Rome that Mgr. Falcomi will succeed Cardinal Martini as papal delegate in the United States.

The peace conference at Glasgow Thursday passed a resolution to the effect that any nation which refused its opponent's offer to arbitrate lost the right to be considered a civilized power.

The Colombian legation at Washington received a long cablegram from the state department at Bogota Thursday, reporting that everything was quiet there and announcing a lack of authentic news regarding the bombardment of Rio Hacha.

The National Hay Makers' association, in session at Indianapolis, elected these officers Thursday and adjourned: President, G. S. Bridge, Chicago; secretary-treasurer, P. F. Goodrich, Winchester, Ind. The next convention will be held at Put-in-Bay.

The French consul and others reached Curacao from La Hacha and reported that they had left Colombia for safety. Troops are reported moving in large numbers.

James T. Minehan and T. B. Walker, president and secretary respectively of the Polley Holders' National union of Chicago, were arrested Thursday, charged with swindling.

Reba O'Hair, 29 years old, of Bush-ton, Ill., who claimed to have been twice abducted from her home, has confessed at Kokomo, Ind., that she told the story to procure \$1,000 ransom from her father.

HOWISON OFF THE BOARD

Admiral Schley's Challenge is Sustained.

MUST WAIT FOR ANOTHER MAN.

Dewey and Benham Vote Him Disqualified for Inquiry Service—Court Cannot Proceed Until Navy Department Fills Vacancy.

Washington, Sept. 13.—Within three hours from the time of convening, the court of inquiry yesterday it was announced that Rear Admiral Howison was disqualified from serving as a member of the court and was excused from further duty. This brought the proceedings to an abrupt turn and caused a temporary adjournment of the court in order to permit the navy department to designate an officer to succeed Admiral Howison. No further session is probable until the early part of next week. It had been expected that little official business would be accomplished on the opening day and the prompt decision as to Admiral Howison came somewhat as a surprise. Prior to the court's convening a good sized crowd assembled at the Washington navy yard, where the court meets, to witness the coming of the prominent naval officers who were to take part in the proceedings. They came ununiformed and unheralded, and until the full dress uniforms had been donned at quarters inside the yard for the actual sessions of the court there was little to lend dramatic interest to the occasion. Admiral Dewey and Admiral Schley naturally were the premier figures in popular interest. The latter had about him a distinguished party of counsel, including Hon. Jere Wilson, Attorney General Isidore Raynor of Maryland, and Captain James Parker, with Mr. Teague, acting as advisory counsel.

Schley Objects to Howison.

A salute of 17 guns in honor of the admiral of the navy marked the opening of the proceedings. The first skirmish was opened by Admiral Schley rising from his seat and speaking in a strong voice, calmly and deliberately, challenging Admiral Howison's eligibility as a member of the court. Three witnesses were brought forward in support of this challenge. They were Francis E. Frost, reporter on the Boston Record, who published an interview with Admiral Howison, in which the latter was represented as reflecting upon Admiral Schley; William E. Spon of New York, who claimed to have heard Admiral Howison say that Admiral Schley should have been court-martialed; and Foster Nichols of Yonkers, N. Y., who stated that Admiral Howison said to him that if Schley had been an officer in the English navy he would not have been allowed to retain his commission. All said Admiral Howison had given them the impression that he was prejudiced against Admiral Schley.

On concluding this testimony the question arose whether Admiral Howison would join issue with the statements made by the witnesses or would rest on his privilege to withhold any answer until he chose to submit it. The admiral met the issue by turning at once to Admiral Dewey and announcing that he would make a writ of rejoinder to the statements of the three witnesses.

This rejoinder he prepared very speedily. While conceding the accuracy of some points in the evidence, it threw considerable doubt on other points.

It was not sufficient, however, to counteract the very direct testimony given by the three witnesses, and moreover the admiral himself, in concluding his statement, indicated plainly that he had no desire to remain on the court and was there simply in obedience to orders.

Before submitting the challenge to the determination of the court, Mr. Raynor cross-examined Admiral Howison very minutely as to his personal sentiment toward Admiral Sampson and Admiral Schley, and developed that Admiral Howison had expressed certain definite convictions as to Admiral Sampson's retention of authority and responsibility, even while he was absent temporarily from the fleet at Santiago, and that he deserved the credit for winning the battle of Santiago.

Court Sustains Challenge.

The challenge was then submitted to the court, which, under the circumstances, was narrowed down to Admiral Dewey and Admiral Benham to pass upon. After hardly more than 15 minutes spent in retirement to the consultation room of the court, Admiral Dewey briefly announced that the court sustained the challenge and that Admiral Howison would be excused from further attendance. The decision came so quickly and unexpectedly that it sent a flutter of agitation throughout the court room. There was a buzz of animated comment and Admiral Schley exchanged looks of satisfaction with his counsel. Admiral Dewey then at once closed the proceedings of the day by announcing that the court would adjourn indefinitely until the navy department had named an officer to succeed Admiral Howison.

A prisoner in London told of a plot to assassinate Colonial Secretary Joseph Chamberlain.



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R. R. TIME TABLE.

Fremont, Elkhorn & Mo. Valley.

EAST.		DEPART.	
*Omaha Passenger	6:05 a.m.	*Chicago Express	12:40 p.m.
*Chicago Express	7:20 p.m.	*Omaha Passenger	12:40 p.m.
*Black Hills Express	7:40 p.m.	*Verdigris Accommodation	9:00 a.m.
*Verdigris Passenger	12:40 p.m.	*Black Hills Express	12:20 p.m.
*Verdigris Accommodation	9:00 a.m.	*Verdigris Passenger	12:40 p.m.
WEST.		ARRIVE.	
*Black Hills Express	12:20 p.m.	*Verdigris Passenger	12:40 p.m.
*Verdigris Accommodation	9:00 a.m.	*Chicago Express	7:20 p.m.
*Omaha Passenger	12:40 p.m.	*Chicago Express	12:40 p.m.
*Black Hills Express	7:40 p.m.	*Chicago Express	12:40 p.m.

H. C. MATRAE, Agent.

Union Pacific.

EAST.		DEPART.	
*Columbus Accommodation	4:15 p.m.	*Omaha, Denver and Pacific Coast	11:00 a.m.
*Columbus Accommodation	4:15 p.m.	*Omaha, Denver and Pacific Coast	11:00 a.m.
*Columbus Accommodation	4:15 p.m.	*Omaha, Denver and Pacific Coast	11:00 a.m.

H. C. MATRAE, Agent.

Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha.

EAST.		DEPART.	
*St. Paul and Omaha Passenger	6:05 a.m.	*St. Paul and Omaha Passenger	12:40 p.m.
*St. Paul and Omaha Passenger	12:40 p.m.	*St. Paul and Omaha Passenger	12:40 p.m.
*St. Paul and Omaha Passenger	12:40 p.m.	*St. Paul and Omaha Passenger	12:40 p.m.

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